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General Assembly
Security Council

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 76 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 10 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a note verbale dated 9 November 2009 (18 Aban 1388) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland, Interests Section of the United States of America, in Tehran (see annex), concerning the unlawful act by the United States Navy against an Iranian commercial ship on the high seas.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 76 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-65134 (E) 181209

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Annex to the letter dated 10 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland — Interests Section of the United States of America — in Tehran and has the honour to state the following:

According to the information received from the relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 18 Mehr 1388 (10 October 2009), the Iranian container ship "Aba", navigating under the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was pursued by the American destroyer USS Pinckney (DDG 91) in the high seas on its way from Dalian, China, back to Bandar Abbas port, Iran. Meanwhile, a helicopter and a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the ship and filmed it and the crew on board. The destroyer stopped pursuing the container ship after the latter approached the Iranian waters where the naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were present.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong protest to this unlawful act by the American navy, and given the repetition of such unlawful acts which are in violation of international law and endanger the maritime security, informs the United States government that it will be held responsible if such unlawful actions persist. The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its right to take appropriate countermeasures against the United States' commercial vessels in the region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of Switzerland — Interests Section of the United States of America
Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

United Nations S/2009/650

Security Council

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15 December 2009

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Note by the President of the Security Council

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, it has been agreed that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, initially established on 1 March 2002 (see S/2002/207) for a period of one year, will continue its work until 31 December 2010.

09-65032 (E) 181209

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United Nations S/2009/651

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2009

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force of 18 November 2009 (S/2009/597), and also reaffirming its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

1. *Calls upon* the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel;

3. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for a period of six months, that is, until 30 June 2010;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

09-65322 (E) 161209

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United Nations S/2009/652

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 December 2009

Original: English

France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements of its President on Burundi, in particular resolutions 1719 (2006), 1791 (2007) and 1858 (2008),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Burundi,

Reaffirming the importance of the Declaration of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Great Lakes Region on the Burundi Peace Process, which took place in Bujumbura on 4 December 2008 and the agreements reached between the Government of Burundi and the *Forces Nationales de Libération* (Palipehutu-FNL),

Paying tribute to the Regional Peace Initiative, the South African Facilitation, the Partnership for Peace in Burundi, the African Union and the Political Directorate for their sustained engagement in support of Burundi's peace consolidation efforts,

Welcoming the progress achieved by Burundi in key peace consolidation areas, as well as the remaining challenges, in particular the transformation of the Palipehutu-FNL into a political party (FNL), nominating FNL leaders to civil service positions, strengthening good governance, ensuring the sustainability of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and taking forward the reform of the security sector,

Commending the Government of Burundi and the political parties for the consensus achieved in nominating the members of the Independent National Electoral Commission and the consensual adoption of the revised electoral code, *welcoming* the decision of the Government to provide a legal framework for the Permanent Forum for Dialogue among parties and *recalling* the importance that the elections scheduled for 2010 are prepared and conducted in a free, fair and peaceful environment,

Emphasizing the need for the United Nations system and the international community to maintain their support for peace consolidation and long-term development in Burundi *welcoming* in this regard the holding of the Consultative Group meeting of donors in Paris in October 2009, and the twin mechanism put in place to coordinate international assistance for the elections,

Welcoming the continued engagement of the Peacebuilding Commission in Burundi and the recent visit of the Chairman of the Commission's Burundi

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configuration and *taking note* of the July 2009 biannual review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in Burundi and of the briefing of the Chairman of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission on 10 December 2009,

Recognizing the importance of transitional justice in promoting lasting reconciliation among all the people of Burundi and *welcoming* the process of national consultations on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, in accordance with the Arusha Agreements of 2000 and its resolution 1606 (2005),

Noting with concern the continuing human rights violations and restrictions on civil liberties, including restrictions on the freedom of assembly and expression of the political opposition and representatives of civil society and *expressing equal concern* for the reports of violence perpetuated by youth groups associated with some political parties,

Encouraging the Government of Burundi to continue its efforts to fight impunity, and to bring to expeditious conclusion cases of human rights violations, including killings,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts and its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict,

Having considered the sixth report (S/2009/611) of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB),

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 December 2010 the mandate of BINUB, as set out in resolutions 1719 (2006), and renewed in its resolution 1791 (2007) and 1858 (2008);

2. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi and the FNL to make every effort to achieve the implementation of the 4 December 2008 Agreements, *calls* on all parties to desist from any action that may foster the resumption of tensions and *encourages* them to resolve outstanding issues in the spirit of reconciliation and dialogue enshrined in the Burundian Constitution;

3. *Acknowledges* the contribution brought to peace-building in Burundi by the Regional Initiative, the South African facilitation, the Political Directorate and the Partnership for Peace in Burundi until 2009 and *encourages* the Regional Initiative leaders, the African Union, and other international partners to remain actively engaged on the ground to ensure that the implementation of the 4 December 2008 Declaration is irreversible and to consolidate the peace process;

4. *Reiterates* its request for the Secretary-General, in particular through BINUB, to play a robust political role in support of all facets of the peace process, in full coordination with subregional, regional and international partners;

5. *Decides* that BINUB, working in close cooperation with the Government of Burundi, shall pay particular attention to supporting the electoral process, democratic governance, the consolidation of peace, sustainable reintegration and gender issues;

6. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Burundi and its national partners to create the propitious conditions for the elections in 2010,

urges the Government of Burundi to take the necessary measures to create an environment conducive to the holding of free, fair and peaceful elections in 2010 and *encourages* the Government of Burundi and the political parties to remain engaged in dialogue, in particular through the Permanent Forum for Dialogue;

7. *Urges* the Government of Burundi and the political parties to continue their efforts to preserve the independence and credibility of the Independent National Electoral Commission;

8. *Supports* the launch in September 2009 by President Nkurunziza of a nationwide civic education campaign for the elections and *encourages* the pursuit of civic education activities throughout the electoral process;

9. *Welcomes* the United Nations readiness to assist in the electoral process and *requests* BINUB to be prepared to provide, within its existing resources and if required, logistical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission at crucial phases of the electoral process;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate and promote dialogue among national and international stakeholders, in particular in the context of the upcoming elections, while continuing to support their efforts to sustain peace and stability;

11. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi, the Peacebuilding Commission, and its national and international partners to honour the commitments they have made under the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding and *requests* the Peacebuilding Commission, with support from BINUB, to continue to assist the Government of Burundi in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and security, reintegration and long-term development in Burundi and in mobilizing the resources needed to achieve these aims, including for the coming elections;

12. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, security reforms, land tenure, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on women's and children's rights;

13. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi with the support of BINUB and other international partners to step up its efforts to pursue the structural reforms aimed at improving political, economic and administrative governance, with continued focus on the fight against corruption, and *encourages* in particular the implementation of the comprehensive Public Administration Reform Programme (PARP);

14. *Underscores* the importance of security sector reform and *urges* all international partners, together with BINUB, to support the Government of Burundi's efforts to professionalize and enhance the capacity of the national security services and the police, in particular in the fields of training on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence;

15. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, including BINUB, UNDP and the World Bank, to complete the disarmament and demobilization process and the strategy for the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, former combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict,

particularly women and children, and *urges* international partners, particularly the Peacebuilding Commission, to stand ready to support this;

16. *Welcomes* the progress by the Tripartite Commission comprising Burundi, UNHCR and Tanzania towards achieving dignified durable solutions for refugees living in Tanzania and encourages a sustained effort with regards to the residual Burundi refugee caseload;

17. *Encourages* the Government of Burundi, with the support of BINUB and other partners, to continue the national consultations on transitional justice with a view to their timely completion and the publication of the final report, and to ensure that the results of these consultations form the basis for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms;

18. *Calls upon* the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts to broaden the respect and protection of human rights, including through the establishment of a credible National Independent Human Rights Commission, in conformity with the Paris Principles outlined in General Assembly resolution 48/134 and further *encourages* it to end impunity and to take the necessary measures to ensure its citizens fully enjoy their civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights without fear or intimidation, as enshrined in the Constitution of Burundi and provided for by international human rights instruments, including those ratified by Burundi;

19. *Expresses* in particular its concern at the continuing sexual and gender-based violence, and *urges* the Government to continue to take the necessary steps to prevent further violations and to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice;

20. *Welcomes* the release of all children by armed groups, *emphasizes* the need for their sustainable reintegration and reinsertion, *welcomes* in this regard the program launched by the World Bank in this field and *urges* the Government, with the support of BINUB, UNICEF and other members of the Country Task Force on the Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations, to fight impunity for violators of children's rights;

21. *Urges* BINUB to strengthen current provisions for cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), within the limits of their respective capacities and current mandate, in cooperation with the Governments of the Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo as appropriate;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to the Council a briefing on the electoral process in May 2010 and a full report on the implementation of the mandate of BINUB in November 2010 and *requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in this report a detailed review of the extent to which the benchmarks set in the 14 August 2006 Addendum (S/2006/429/Add.1) to his report of 21 June 2006 (S/2006/429) have been met, and, following consultations with the Government of the Burundi, to provide recommendations on what changes need to be made to the direction and composition of the UN presence in Burundi, including recommendations on a revised time frame for the transition to a more development-focused presence;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2009/653

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 December 2009
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith the assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Austria in November 2009 (see annex). This assessment was prepared under my responsibility following consultation with the other members of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Thomas **Mayr-Harting**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-65414 (E) 120110 130110

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Annex to the letter dated 16 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Austria (November 2009)

Introduction

Under the presidency of Austria in November 2009, the Security Council addressed a wide range of issues, including on Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, the Middle East and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Security Council held 16 meetings, including two open debates, six briefings and three debates, as well as 13 consultations of the whole. The open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Michael Spindelegger. At the meeting, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1894 (2009).

The Council adopted four resolutions (on protection of civilians in armed conflict, Bosnia and Herzegovina, sanctions relating to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia), two presidential statements (on Guinea-Bissau and Iraq) and three statements to the press (on the election in Afghanistan, Somalia and the Lord's Resistance Army).

Africa

Guinea-Bissau

On 5 November, at a formal meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General, Joseph Mutaboba, on the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2009/552). The Council also heard briefings by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Antonio Maria Costa, and by the Chairperson of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Ambassador Maria Luiza Riberio Viotti of Brazil. During subsequent consultations of the whole, Council members expressed strong support for peace consolidation in Guinea-Bissau building upon the positive momentum created by the free, fair and transparent elections of June and July 2009. Council members also underlined the necessity of comprehensive and all-encompassing security sector reform.

Following the consultations of the whole, the Council adopted a statement by the President of the Council (S/PRST/2009/29), in which it welcomed the peaceful presidential elections of June and July 2009, reaffirmed its support for the peace consolidation efforts in Guinea-Bissau, and reiterated the importance of consolidating democracy, security, the rule of law, national reconciliation and the fight against impunity to ensure sustainable peace. The Council also underlined the

challenges faced with respect to the security sector, as well as the necessity of pursuing and implementing an effective and comprehensive national strategy to be supported by international partners. The Council furthermore welcomed the ongoing planning for the transition of UNOGBIS to an Integrated Peacebuilding Office (UNIOGBIS) on 1 January 2010.

The situation in the Great Lakes region

On 9 November, at a formal meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region, President Olusegun Obasanjo. The Special Envoy informed the Council about his intentions to take a step back from his role as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region at the end of his year, owing to the progress achieved with regard to his mandate. At the same time the Special Envoy expressed his readiness to further engage in the process if the Council deemed it necessary. To further positive developments in the Great Lakes region, the Special Envoy recommended an inclusive umbrella approach, bringing together the United Nations, the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, and also including other international actors active in the region. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members thanked the Special Envoy as well as his co-facilitator, President Benjamin Mkapa, for their valuable contributions to the peace process in the region. Council members underlined the necessity of the full implementation of the agreements of 23 March, the fight against impunity and comprehensive security sector reform. The Council members reiterated their concern about the ongoing presence of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the worrying situation of the civilian population and the grave effects on civilians of Kimia II, the military operation undertaken by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with support from the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). In this regard, Council members welcomed the Secretary-General's recent decision to stop MONUC support for Congolese Armed Forces units implicated in grave human rights violations.

After the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press, conveying the Council's gratitude for the work of Special Envoy President Obasanjo and his co-facilitator President Mkapa, noting the progress made in the region also due to their active engagement, and encouraging the parties to the agreements of March 23 to work together in a spirit of compromise and commitment to achieve full implementation. The President of the Council reiterated the Council's deep concern over the humanitarian crisis in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and welcomed the recent decision to stop MONUC support for Armed Forces units implicated in grave human rights violations.

On 17 November, in consultations of the whole, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, on the situation in the areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); he informed the Council that LRA had developed into a veritable regional problem, which could be solved only by a well-coordinated approach including the countries in the region but also the relevant United Nations peacekeeping missions. Council members condemned the activities of LRA and underlined that the protection of civilians must be of the utmost priority in actions undertaken in the fight against LRA. The President of the Council read out a statement to the press after the meeting, in which

the members of the Council condemned the attacks carried out by LRA in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and the Sudan and expressed their deep concern about the threats posed by LRA to the civilian population, the conduct of humanitarian operations and regional stability. The members of the Council also commended States in the region for their cooperation, encouraged them to further increase it, and also encouraged the relevant peacekeeping operations to work together to achieve the protection of civilians.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 19 November, in consultations of the whole, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, updating the Council on the military operation Kimia II, undertaken by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the support of MONUC. Council members expressed their grave concern about the humanitarian situation in the region and again welcomed the Secretary-General's recent decision to stop MONUC support for Armed Forces units implicated in grave human rights violations. Members stressed the importance of conditionality of support to the Armed Forces, as well as adequate training and vetting. After the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press, conveying the Council's gratitude for the briefing of the Assistant Secretary-General, providing it with useful information for the upcoming renewal of the MONUC mandate. The President of the Council reiterated the commitment to the fight against impunity, as well as the Council's deep concern over the humanitarian crisis in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and welcomed the recent decision to stop MONUC support for Armed Forces units implicated in grave human rights violations.

On 25 November, in consultations of the whole, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ertuğrul Apakan, Permanent Representative of Turkey, on the final report of the Group of Experts (S/2009/603), and on deliberations among Committee members on the Group of Experts' report at the Committee's informal consultations on 18 and 20 November.

On 30 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1896 (2009), by which it renewed the sanctions regime relating to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 30 November 2010.

Madagascar

On 17 November, during closed consultations, under "Other matters", the Council was briefed by the United Nations Senior Political Adviser on Madagascar, Tiébilé Dramé. He briefed the Council on the consensus agreement reached among Malagasy parties in Addis Ababa on 6 November as well as the ongoing electoral assistance mission to Madagascar. Council members welcomed the consensus agreement obtained in Addis Ababa on 6 November. They supported the efforts of the United Nations in the process, in particular the consulting electoral mission sent to Madagascar on 16 November. Council members expressed their hope that the political forces in Madagascar would rapidly conclude the formation of the government. They encouraged the joint mediation team to continue its efforts to help to implement the next steps agreed in Addis Ababa, in particular the

referendum on the Constitution and the organization of the elections. Following the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press conveying the main views of Council members.

Somalia

On 16 November, during closed consultations, the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) concerning Somalia, Claude Heller, Permanent Representative of Mexico, presented the Committee's 120-day report on its work. The Council also conducted a review of the measures set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Council resolution 1844 (2008). The Council noted that these measures remain necessary to address the situation in Somalia, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region.

On 18 November, at a public meeting, the Council received a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery in territorial waters and the high seas off the coast of Somalia, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2009/590). He emphasized that international naval deployments and the self-protection measures of vessels had reduced the number of successful piracy incidents, but that piracy was a symptom of instability in Somalia, which should be addressed by a concerted and coordinated effort at all levels. In that regard he also described the various efforts of United Nations entities, such as the International Maritime Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Council members welcomed the engagement of organizations and States that cooperate with the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia in the fight against piracy and the work of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. They also urged prosecution of piracy suspects and called for assistance to those countries in the region, in particular Kenya and Seychelles, that were willing to accept those apprehended by international naval forces in order to prosecute them.

On 30 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1897 (2009), by which it renewed for a period of 12 months the authorizations set out in resolutions 1846 (2008) and 1851 (2008) granted to States and regional organizations cooperating with the Transitional Federal Government in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

Sudan

On 30 November, at a formal meeting, the Council heard briefings by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2009/592), and by African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator, Djibril Bassolé, on the political process. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed their full support to UNAMID and for Mr. Bassolé's efforts as Joint Chief Mediator. The members of the Council stated that the political process for Darfur had reached a critical point and, therefore, called on all parties to commit themselves to finding a peaceful way forward and in particular also called upon all those that have not yet joined the peace process to do so without delay. The members of the Council also expressed their strong concern at attacks on UNAMID staff and humanitarian workers. They called for all parties to

unconditionally guarantee full access as well as the security of humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel, for the immediate release of hostages, and for perpetrators to be brought to justice. Members of the Council continued to press for UNAMID to be deployed and be able to operate with full efficiency. They further stressed that they will, through the Joint Chief Mediator, continue to monitor the Doha peace process. Following the meeting, the President made remarks to the press conveying the main views of Council members.

Asia

Nepal

On 6 November, the Council heard an open briefing by the Representative of the Secretary-General, Karin Landgren, on the situation in Nepal and the work of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN); she also introduced the latest report of the Secretary-General on UNMIN (S/2009/553). In the subsequent closed consultations the members of the Council exchanged views on the peace process and reiterated the need for all parties to work together in a spirit of cooperation to take the peace process forward and create the conditions for the completion of the UNMIN mandate. Following the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press, in which he reaffirmed the Council's support for the peace process and the work of UNMIN.

Afghanistan

On 6 November, during consultations of the whole, the Secretary-General briefed the Council on his visit to the United Arab Emirates and Afghanistan on 1 and 2 November. He underlined that the main objective of the visit was to show solidarity with United Nations staff after the terrorist attacks of 29 October directed against the United Nations in Kabul. He informed the Council about temporary measures taken to enhance the security of United Nations staff, stressing that there was no intention of evacuating or reducing the capacity of the United Nations in Afghanistan. He furthermore stressed the need to create a new compact between the Government of Afghanistan and its people, as well as gradual enhancement of Afghan ownership. The Council members welcomed the continued commitment of the United Nations and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan to support the people and the Government of Afghanistan in their quest for peace, security and stability. Following the consultations, the President of the Council read out a statement to the press acknowledging the conclusion of the electoral process, congratulating the people of Afghanistan on their determined, active engagement and participation in the elections and commending the efforts of those who worked to ensure a credible process. The members stressed the need for a renewed inclusive political process and called for the new Government of Afghanistan to effectively address the issues facing the country. They reiterated their commitment to support Afghanistan on its path towards peace, reconciliation, democracy and reconstruction and condemned the violent and terrorist activities by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups.

Iraq

On 16 November, at an open meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Ad Melkert, briefed the Council on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1883 (2009) (S/2009/585). The Permanent Representative of Iraq, Ambassador Hamid al-Bayati, presented the views of the Government of Iraq. In subsequent consultations of the whole, Council members expressed full support for the continuing role in Iraq of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and agreed that work on the forthcoming elections, national reconciliation and humanitarian issues were key priorities. Following informal consultations, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2009/30), in which it welcomed the agreement reached on 8 November in the Iraqi Council of Representatives on amendments to the electoral law of Iraq; endorsed the continued assistance of UNAMI in the preparation of the Iraqi national parliamentary elections planned for January 2010, and endorsed the Secretary-General's appeal to all political blocs and their leaders in Iraq to demonstrate true statesmanship during the election campaign and participate in a spirit of national unity. The Council also underlined its condemnation in the strongest terms of the series of terrorist attacks that occurred on 19 August and 25 October 2009 in Baghdad. Furthermore, the Council welcomed the recent visit of United Nations officials to Iraq for preliminary consultations related to Iraq's security and sovereignty.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 24 November, the Council heard a briefing on the situation in the Middle East by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Haile Menkerios. He reported that political efforts towards a negotiated two-State solution had reached a deep and worrying impasse, even as security and economic efforts had continued on the ground. He reiterated the Secretary-General's call for immediate action to strengthen the process, a reaffirmation of road map requirements and their implementation, and clear terms of reference for negotiations on all core issues grounded in the resolutions of the Council and agreements reached between the parties. He recalled that the Secretary-General had issued a statement deploring Israel's continued settlement activity and had expressed his dismay at the continuation of demolitions and evictions in Jerusalem. He pointed out that the situation in East Jerusalem underlined the importance of parties refraining from provocations and incitement. As to the situation in the Gaza Strip, he recalled that key elements of resolution 1860 (2009) remained to be fulfilled. He expressed concern at the deterioration of public infrastructure, environmental degradation and destruction of livelihoods in the Gaza Strip, and that no meaningful progress had been made to kick-start essential United Nations civilian construction activities. He reported that 12 rockets and mortars were fired from Gaza into southern Israel during the reporting period.

During subsequent consultations of the whole, Council members urged the parties to rapidly resume peace negotiations. They stressed the need for Israelis and Palestinians to fulfil their road map obligations and a number called for the complete freeze of settlement activity by Israel, including in East Jerusalem.

Members expressed concern at the humanitarian situation in Gaza and reiterated their call for the full implementation of resolution 1860 (2009).

Lebanon

On 10 November, the Council held informal consultations on the situation in Lebanon, and was briefed by the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, Michael Williams, who presented the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2009/566). He highlighted the latest developments in Lebanon, in particular the formation of a national unity government on 9 November. He underlined the importance of an early reconvening of the National Dialogue to resume discussions on issues of fundamental importance to Lebanon and concerning the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). He also reported on a number of serious incidents and violations of the resolution and informed the Council on the outstanding issues. The Council also received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who updated members on developments in the operational and security aspects of the activities of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in its area of operation. The members of the Council welcomed the progress achieved by the formation of the new unity government of Lebanon and expressed their continued support for the work of UNIFIL and of the Special Coordinator.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 23 November, the High Representative and European Union Special Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, briefed the Council during a public debate on the basis of his second report to the Secretary-General (see S/2009/588), covering the period from 1 May to 31 October 2009. He reported that, owing to the lack of progress in meeting the five conditions and two requirements, the Peace Implementation Council at its meeting on 18 and 19 November was not able to make a positive assessment which would allow for the closure of the Office of the High Representative and the transition to a reinforced European Union Special Representative. The Chairman of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers, Nikola Spiric, made a statement to the Council, which also heard from the presidency of the European Union and Serbia.

On 18 November, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1895 (2009), by which it authorized for a further period of 12 months, until 19 November 2010, the European Union stabilization force (EUFOR) mandated to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton Peace Agreement of 1995.

Thematic and general issues

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

On 19 November, during consultations of the whole, the Council heard a briefing by the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), Ertuğrul Apakan, Permanent Representative of Turkey, in accordance with paragraph 12 (g) of that resolution and covering the period from 14 August to

19 November 2009. Following the briefing Council members expressed their appreciation for the work of the Committee and its Chairman, exchanged views on the work of the Committee during that period and noted with interest the interim report of the Panel of Experts submitted to the Council on 11 November in accordance with paragraph 26 (d) of resolution 1874 (2009) and the deadline agreed by the Council on 14 September. Council members welcomed the commencement of the work of the Panel of Experts and expressed their expectation that the Panel would continue its work, in accordance with relevant Council resolutions and under the direction of the Committee, so as to achieve full implementation of the measures set out in its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). Council members stressed the need for full compliance with those resolutions and recalled that the ultimate objective of these efforts remains the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner. Council members welcomed and encouraged current diplomatic efforts to achieve this goal.

Coordinated reports by Chairmen of counter-terrorism committees

On 13 November, the Council held an open debate during which the Chairmen of the three subsidiary bodies of the Council dealing with counter-terrorism, the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), briefed the Council about the Committees' work during the past six months. At the outset, the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, Ranko Vilovic, Permanent Representative of Croatia, informed the Council about the cooperation of the three Committees and their respective expert groups, in which it was highlighted that the three Committees attach great importance to the coordination and cooperation among their expert groups, namely the Al-Qaida/Taliban Monitoring Team, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). With regard to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, Ambassador Vilovic informed the Council about the adoption of the interim review of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the finalization of the preliminary implementation assessments and the related ongoing stocktaking process, as well as about visits to and dialogue with Member States. The Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), Jorge Urbina, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica, highlighted the comprehensive review, including open meetings with participation of the wider United Nations membership and relevant international and regional organizations. The Chairman also informed the Council about ongoing outreach activities, such as regional workshops and country-specific activities. The Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, Thomas Mayr-Harting, Permanent Representative of Austria, briefed the Council about the status of the implementation of resolution 1822 (2008), in particular the status of the review of all entries in the Consolidated List and the publication of narrative summaries of reasons for listing. In addition, he informed the Council about challenges related to the Consolidated List and the Committee's procedures and mentioned in this context the adoption of a new Council resolution by the end of the year. In the subsequent debate, Council members expressed support for the activities of the three Committees, and a number of United Nations Member States addressed related issues.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 11 November, the Council held an open debate, presided by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Michael Spindelegger, on the item "Protection of civilians in armed conflict" on the basis of a concept paper submitted by the Permanent Representative of Austria (S/2009/567).

At the outset, the Council adopted unanimously resolution 1894 (2009), drafted by Austria and co-sponsored by 30 countries, in which it reiterated its willingness to respond to situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance is being obstructed. The Council also recognized the need for comprehensive operational guidance on peacekeeping missions' tasks and responsibilities in the implementation of protection of civilians mandates, and requested the Secretary-General to develop, in close consultation with Member States, including troop- and police-contributing countries, and other relevant actors, an operational concept for the protection of civilians. The Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant missions with protection mandates develop comprehensive protection strategies; and requested him to develop guidance for United Nations missions on the reporting on the protection of civilians with a view to enhancing the Council's monitoring and oversight of the implementation of protection mandates.

The Council then heard statements by the Secretary-General; the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, John Holmes, who spoke on behalf of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; and the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, Kyung-wha Kang. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Security Council's engagement with the protection of civilians in armed conflict, all three speakers acknowledged certain progress made in the past 10 years, but stressed the need for the Council, the Member States and the United Nations to reinvigorate their commitment to international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law in order to ensure more effective protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The ensuing debate, during which 61 delegations took the floor, revealed a broad consensus that greater efforts were required to enhance respect by parties to armed conflict for international law, so as to ensure protection for the civilian populations in armed conflict. Participants agreed that the implementation of protection mandates by United Nations peacekeeping operations needs to be further improved and that this requires close consultation, including between the Security Council, the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries, prior to the establishment, and throughout the life cycle of, peacekeeping missions.

Post-conflict peacebuilding

On 25 November, during an open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding, the Council invited the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, Heraldo Muñoz, Permanent Representative of Chile, to introduce the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its third session (S/2009/444). The Council also heard statements by the representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, Canada, Finland, India, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland, at their request. The Council members commended the Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office for their work in the third year of operation. The

Council also welcomed the work of the Commission's country-specific configurations and encouraged the Commission to further improve its working methods, in order to assist the countries concerned in delivering peace dividends on the ground. They welcomed the strengthening of the Commission's coordination and cooperation with relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations system. The Council members further extended their support for strengthening interaction between the Council and the Commission and underlined their commitment to refining the Commission's work by constructively contributing to its 2010 review.

Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

On 12 November, as previously agreed by the other members of the Council, the President of the Council presented to the General Assembly the annual report of the Security Council (A/64/2), covering the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009.

On behalf of all members of the Council, the President of the Security Council stated that during the reporting period the Council addressed a wide range of regional, thematic and general issues. It held 228 formal meetings, of which 205 were public, in addition to 18 meetings with troop-contributing countries. The Council also held 141 consultations of the whole. In that period, the Council adopted 53 resolutions and 43 presidential statements, and issued 35 statements to the press. During the reporting period, the Council's extensive work was also characterized by an increase in the holding of open debates and open briefings.

Statement at the solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

On 30 November, the President of the Security Council made a statement, on behalf of the Council members, at the solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. In his remarks, the President of the Security Council said that while the situation on the ground remained of serious concern to the Council, the international community had witnessed intensified diplomatic efforts to relaunch bilateral negotiations during the year. He recalled that Council members had consistently welcomed and encouraged these efforts and strongly hoped that they would advance the process towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The President of the Council stressed that, to make progress, the parties must avoid actions that undermined confidence and could prejudice the outcomes of negotiations.

United Nations S/2009/654

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2009

Original: English

Uganda: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia and the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, in particular its resolutions 751 (1992), 1844 (2008), and 1862 (2009), and its statements of 18 May 2009 (S/PRST/2009/15), 9 July 2009 (S/PRST/2009/19), 12 June 2008 (S/PRST/2008/20),

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea, respectively,

Expressing the importance of resolving the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea,

Reaffirming that the Djibouti Agreement and Peace Process represent the basis for a resolution of the conflict in Somalia, and further reaffirming its support for the Transitional Federal Government (TFG),

Noting the decision of the 13th Assembly of the African Union (AU) in Sirte, Libya, calling on the Council to impose sanctions against foreign actors, both within and outside the region, especially Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in destabilization activities in Somalia and undermining the peace and reconciliation efforts as well as regional stability (S/2009/388),

Further noting the decision of the 13th Assembly of the AU in Sirte, Libya expressing its grave concern at the total absence of progress regarding the implementation by Eritrea of, inter alia, resolution 1862 (2009) regarding the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea (S/2009/388),

Expressing its grave concern at the findings of the Monitoring Group re-established by resolution 1853 (2008) as outlined in its December 2008 report (S/2008/769) that Eritrea has provided political, financial and logistical support to armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and regional stability,

Condemning all armed attacks on TFG officials and institutions, the civilian population, humanitarian workers and the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) personnel,

Expressing its grave concern at Eritrea's rejection of the Djibouti Agreement, as noted in the letter of 19 May 2009, from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea

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to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/256),

Recalling its resolution 1844 (2008) in which it decided to impose measures against individuals or entities designated as engaging in or providing support to acts that threaten peace, security and stability in Somalia, acting in violation of the arms embargo or obstructing the flow of humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Expressing its appreciation of the contribution of AMISOM to the stability of Somalia, and further expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment to AMISOM by the Governments of Burundi and Uganda,

Reiterating its intention to take measures against those who seek to prevent or block the Djibouti Peace Process,

Expressing its deep concern that Eritrea has not withdrawn its forces to the status quo ante, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 1862 (2009) and the statement of its President dated 12 June 2008 (S/PRST/2008/20),

Reiterating its serious concern at the refusal of Eritrea so far to engage in dialogue with Djibouti, or to accept bilateral contacts, mediation or facilitation efforts by sub-regional or regional organizations or to respond positively to the efforts of the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the letter of the Secretary-General issued on 30 March 2009 (S/2009/163), and the subsequent briefings by the Secretariat on the Djibouti-Eritrea conflict,

Noting that Djibouti has withdrawn its forces to the status quo ante and cooperated fully with all concerned, including the United Nations fact-finding mission and the good offices of the Secretary-General,

Determining that Eritrea's actions undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* that all Member States, including Eritrea, shall comply fully with the terms of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007) and 1772 (2007) on Somalia and the provisions of resolution 1844 (2008);

2. *Calls upon* all Member States, including Eritrea, to support the Djibouti Peace Process and support reconciliation efforts by the TFG in Somalia, and demands that Eritrea cease all efforts to destabilize or overthrow, directly or indirectly, the TFG;

3. *Reiterates* its demand that Eritrea immediately comply with resolution 1862 (2009) and:

(i) *Withdraw* its forces and all their equipment to the positions of the status quo ante, and ensure that no military presence or activity is being pursued in the area where the conflict occurred in Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island in June 2008;

(ii) *Acknowledge* its border dispute with Djibouti in Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island, *engage* actively in dialogue to defuse the tension and *engage also* in diplomatic efforts leading to a mutually acceptable settlement of the border issue; and,

(iii) *Abide* by its international obligations as a Member of the United Nations, *respect* the principles mentioned in Article 2, paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, and Article 33 of the Charter, and *cooperate* fully with the Secretary-General, in particular through his proposal of good offices mentioned in paragraph 3 of resolution 1862 (2009);

4. *Demands* that Eritrea make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 10 to 12 June, 2008 so that those concerned may ascertain the presence and condition of Djiboutian prisoners of war;

5. *Decides* that all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the sale or supply to Eritrea by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial and other assistance, related to the military activities or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of these items, whether or not originating in their territories;

6. *Decides* that Eritrea shall not supply, sell or transfer directly or indirectly from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft any arms or related materiel, and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of the items, training and assistance described in paragraph 5 above from Eritrea by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, whether or not originating in the territory of Eritrea;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to inspect, in their territory, including seaports and airports, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, all cargo to and from Somalia and Eritrea, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 5 and 6 of this resolution or the general and complete arms embargo to Somalia established pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and elaborated and amended by subsequent resolutions for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of those provisions;

8. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraphs 5 and 6 above, seize and dispose (either by destroying or rendering inoperable) items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 5 and 6 of this resolution and decides further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

9. *Requires* any Member State when it finds items the supply, sale, transfer, or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 5 and 6 of this resolution to submit promptly a report to the Committee containing relevant details, including the steps taken to seize and dispose of the items;

10. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of individuals, designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) and expanded by resolution 1844 (2008) (herein "the Committee") pursuant to the criteria in paragraph 15 below, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

11. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 10 above shall not apply:

(a) where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligation; or,

(b) where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of peace and stability in the region;

12. *Decides* that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and the direct or indirect supply of technical assistance or training, financial and other assistance including investment, brokering or other financial services, related to military activities or to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons and military equipment, to the individuals or entities designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 15 below;

13. *Decides* that all Member States shall freeze without delay the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories on the date of adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the entities and individuals designated by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 15 below, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf or their direction, and decides further that all Member States shall ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available by their nationals or by any individuals or entities within their territories to or for the benefit of such individuals or entities;

14. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 13 above do not apply to funds, other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by relevant Member States:

(a) to be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant Member State to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within three working days of such notification;

(b) to be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant Member State(s) to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) to be the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgment provided that the lien or judgment was entered into prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person or entity designated pursuant to paragraph 13 above, and has been notified by the relevant Member State(s) to the Committee;

15. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 10 above shall apply to individuals, including but not limited to the Eritrean political and military leadership, and that the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 13 above shall apply to individuals and entities, including but not limited to Eritrean political and military leadership, governmental, and parastatal entities, and entities privately owned by Eritrean nationals living within or outside of Eritrean territory, designated by the Committee:

(a) as violating the measures established by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(b) as providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilize the region;

(c) as obstructing implementation of resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti;

(d) as harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organizing, training, or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region;

(e) as obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group;

16. *Demands* that all Member States, in particular Eritrea, cease arming, training, and equipping armed groups and their members including al-Shabaab, that aim to destabilize the region or incite violence and civil strife in Djibouti;

17. *Demands* Eritrea cease facilitating travel and other forms of financial support to individuals or entities designated by the Committee and other Sanctions Committees, in particular the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), in line with the provisions set out in the relevant resolutions;

18. *Decides* to further expand the mandate of the Committee to undertake the additional tasks:

(a) To monitor, with the support of the Monitoring Group, the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 above;

(b) To designate those individuals or entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 above, pursuant to criteria set forth in paragraph 15 above;

(c) To consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 11 and 14 above;

(d) To update its guidelines to reflect its additional tasks;

19. *Decides* to further expand the mandate of the Monitoring Group re-established by resolution 1853 (2008) to monitor and report on implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution and undertake the tasks outlined below, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for additional resources and personnel so that the expanded Monitoring Group may continue to carry out its mandate, and in addition:

(a) Assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 5, 6, 8,10, 12 and 13 above, including by reporting any information on violations;

(b) Consider any information relevant to implementation of paragraphs 16 and 17 above that should be brought to the attention of the Committee;

(c) Include in its reports to the Security Council any information relevant to the Committee's designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraph 15 above;

(d) Coordinate as appropriate with other Sanctions Committees' panels of experts in pursuit of these tasks;

20. *Calls upon* all Members States to report to the Security Council within 120 days of the adoption of this resolution on steps they have taken to implement the measures outlined in the paragraphs 5, 6, 10, 12 and 13 above;

21. *Affirms* that it shall keep Eritrea's actions under review and that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures, including through their strengthening, modification, or lifting, in light of Eritrea's compliance with the provisions of this resolution;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within 180 days on Eritrea's compliance with the provisions of this resolution;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2009/655

Security Council

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17 December 2009
English
Original: French

Letter dated 11 December 2009 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, which was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1535 (2004) and whose mandate was extended for the period ending 31 December 2010 by Security Council resolution 1805 (2008).

Following the usual consultations, I intend to extend the appointment of Mike Smith (Australia) as Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate through 31 December 2010.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2009/656

Security Council

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17 December 2009
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Original: French

Letter dated 16 December 2009 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 December 2009 (S/2009/655) concerning your intention to extend the appointment of Mr. Mike Smith as Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 31 December 2010 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken due note of your intention.

(*Signed*) Michel **Kafando**
President of the Security Council

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United Nations S/2009/657

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2009

Original: English

Letter dated 9 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in respect of issues raised in the report issued by the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo as contained in document S/2009/603, addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) which was re-established pursuant to resolution 1857 (2008). This letter seeks to correct the erroneous conclusion in the report that the illegal shipment of arms to the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) was done with the knowledge of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The letter also seeks to put on record Tanzania's commitment to the peaceful solution to the conflicts in the region of the Great Lakes and in stopping the armed activities of FDLR in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Tanzania's relations with the Group of Experts

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania reaffirms its support for the work of the Security Council and mechanisms that are in place to support its work, including the work of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The United Republic of Tanzania has been working closely and cooperating with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo since its inception in 2004. Submissions, both oral and written, have always been given to the experts as required. In the past few years, meetings, discussions and communication between the experts and Tanzania's Government officials have taken place in a transparent and expeditious manner. The issues and questions raised were few and straightforward. This time some of the issues raised and questions asked by the experts have been more complex and extensive, hence demanding consultations among more departments of the Government, with the private sector as well as with other foreign Governments. The Government is still in the process of compiling the technical details and preparing the replies and report to be submitted to the experts.

It should be recalled that during the two-year period of Tanzania's membership as a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 2005 and 2006, Tanzania worked closely and cooperatively with the Group of Experts to address issues of peace and security in the Great Lakes region of Africa, especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi. Tanzania tabled resolution 1653 (2006) in the Security Council to enhance the peace processes in the region with a special focus on dealing with foreign armed elements in the eastern Democratic Republic of

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the Congo including the FDLR and the Lord's Resistance Army. These groups have, for years, been seeking to destabilize the neighbouring countries of Rwanda and Uganda while causing immense suffering and death to the civilian population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The activities of FDLR in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have also been responsible for the internal displacement of populations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and periodic flows of refugees to Tanzania in the past 10 years.

While in the Security Council, Tanzania supported resolutions 1596 (2005), which established travel restrictions and imposed a freeze on the assets of individuals and entities violating the arms embargo; resolution 1649 (2005), which extended the travel and financial restrictions, and resolution 1698 (2006), which renewed the travel embargo. This support was to reaffirm Tanzania's commitment and support to the Council's resolve to end the activities of foreign armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Tanzania as a peace broker in the region

The role of Tanzania as a champion of freedom and justice cannot be overemphasized. It is indelibly etched in its post-independence history. Tanzania as an "island" of peace has a moral obligation to be a peacemaker in the troubled region. That role has been self-evident from the days of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa in the 1960s and 1970s, in facilitating the search for peace in the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s for Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi through the Arusha, Lusaka and Pretoria peace processes and recently the Goma peace accords spearheaded by former Presidents Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and Benjamin William Mkapa of Tanzania.

Tanzania's commitment to peace in the Great Lakes region goes beyond a moral obligation; it is also in its own self-interest. Tanzania, more than any other African country, has hosted refugees from the countries of the Great Lakes region, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, since 1959, before Tanzania became independent in 1961. Hosting refugees who enter a country en masse and in their thousands, as they did into Tanzania, is one of the most generous and expensive undertakings for a developing country like Tanzania. It overtaxes the host country's administrative capacities, destroys the environment and intensifies competition with local populations for the use of natural resources in the refugee-impacted areas. It is a humanitarian act that cannot be quantified in dollars and cents but can only be measured and appreciated by the return of peace to the countries of origin and when the refugees are able to return in safety and dignity. With that level of commitment, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania would not contemplate engaging in destabilizing any neighbouring countries nor condone the transit of arms to FDLR, which is the root cause of the exodus of Congolese refugees to Tanzania and a threat to the security of both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda.

Furthermore, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania believes that the best way to promote peace and stability between and among countries, especially neighbours, is through peaceful political relations, confidence-building and lawful social and economic interactions. Interactions characterized by mutual suspicion and criminal activities such as arms trafficking can only undermine good neighbourliness among States and the wider interests of their people.

It is common knowledge that after years of civil strife and armed conflicts in several countries of the Great Lakes region, the region is awash with small arms and light weapons. Trafficking in arms and light weapons is not unique to the Great Lakes region. It is an international criminal activity, like the trafficking in drugs and human beings in other parts of the world, with which the Security Council is seized and for which it has not yet found an effective solution. Following the unofficial leakage of the report to the media on 23 November 2009, I raised the issue with the coordinator of the Group of Experts and his assistant and they admitted that they did not make a rigorous distinction between Tanzania as a Government and individuals or private entities which are allegedly involved in the illicit trafficking of arms to FDLR. This allegation needs further investigation and verification by the Group of Experts. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is ready to give its full cooperation in this endeavour. We expect the results of this investigation and verification will be reflected in the next interim report of the Group of Experts.

Tanzania's geopolitical position

Tanzania with its port of Dar es Salaam is the transit country and port of entry and exit of most goods to and from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other landlocked countries of Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. In view of its strategic geopolitical location, Tanzania has a special responsibility and contractual obligation to ensure the safe and unfettered transit of all bona fide goods to her neighbours. Some of the transit cargo includes military equipment to those countries. Tanzania has therefore to abide by international regulations on transit trade to the neighbouring States in the region. Military and related consignments are escorted until they are handed over to the authorities of the concerned countries. Tanzania's security organs have strived to intercept and destroy illicit arms, sometimes with the support and cooperation of Interpol and the security organs of neighbouring States. Tanzania is not underestimating this challenge and will continue to curb and combat these illicit activities in a robust manner.

Conclusion

We are ready to work with the Security Council and the Group of Experts in addressing the issues raised in the report. I wish to reiterate the firm commitment of my Government to work and cooperate with and assist the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security including in the region of the Great Lakes of Africa; in this particular case, in seeking a lasting solution to the security problem posed by the armed group FDLR, which is based in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We request that this letter, transmitted on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, be shared with the Chairman of the Security Council Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other members of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Augustine P. **Mahiga**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations

United Nations S/2009/658

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 December 2009

Original: English

Letter dated 15 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Security Council has been discussing, in the past few weeks, a draft resolution to impose a series of sanctions against Eritrea. The expert-level discussions appear to be almost complete and the authors of the draft resolution are pushing for its adoption on 18 December.

The ludicrous punitive measures proposed against Eritrea in the draft resolution include, among other things, the imposition of a military embargo; the inspection and seizure, in their territory, of cargo to and from Eritrea; and the imposition of a travel ban against, and the freezing of assets of, Eritrea's political and military leadership that may be blacklisted by a Security Council committee.

The draft resolution is tabled by Uganda. But in reality, the main architect of this resolution and the single country which has been campaigning frantically in the corridors of the United Nations premises in New York, as well as in various capitals of Security Council member States, for its adoption remains the United States of America.

As Eritrea has underlined on various occasions before, the draft resolution under discussion by the Security Council, and more pointedly, the malicious accusations and hostile acts levelled against Eritrea by the United States have no basis in fact or law. This can be easily demonstrated by the following:

1. The draft resolution alludes to, and is packaged as, emanating from the "decision of the 13th Assembly of the African Union in Sirte, calling on the Council to impose sanctions against Eritrea". This is not borne out by the facts. Indeed it represents a vicious and deliberate distortion of a complex reality in order to impart a "continental dimension" to the machinations of the United States and its handful of allies. The issue of sanctions was not adequately addressed by the African leaders during the 13th Assembly of the African Union. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as the current Chair of the African Union and a member of the Security Council, is not in favour of the adoption of the draft resolution by the Security Council. On a more substantive level, the Security Council's function is not to rubber-stamp resolutions adopted by a regional organization when invoking Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to impose sanctions on a Member State but to do so only on the basis of incontrovertible facts and law.

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2. The Somalia Monitoring Group had earlier accused Eritrea, without any evidence, of "supplying arms to those opposing the Transitional Federal Government". This clause has now been quietly dropped from the draft. Instead, the new label portrays Eritrea as "providing political, financial and logistical support to armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia". Again, the allegations of political, financial and logistical support are not explained or substantiated. How can Eritrea provide logistical support to armed groups when it does not have land or sea connectivity with Somalia? Does Eritrea have the financial wherewithal to bankroll armed groups in Somalia? As for political support, the presumption is ludicrous indeed. Is it the mandate of the Security Council to penalize any Member State on account of the political views it holds? Has the Security Council ever imposed sanctions against one or more countries because they have no recognized an independent country or Government? Are these accusations sufficient in themselves to empower the Security Council to slam sanctions on a Member State?

3. Eritrea's putative "border dispute" with Djibouti is also invoked in the draft resolution. This cannot be serious by any standards. Obviously, the transparent intention is to pile up accusations against Eritrea in order to demonize it. When the Security Council, under the instigation of the United States, has for the last nine years tolerated Ethiopia's occupation of sovereign Eritrean territories, how can one explain this "new-found concern" on a border dispute that does not really exist? How can one explain this duplicity and double standard?

The facts highlighted above underscore the political motivations of the United States Administration in peddling the resolution in question despite Eritrea's continued constructive engagement to improve bilateral relations. Indeed it must be emphasized that the unprovoked hostility of the United States towards Eritrea predates and transcends any recent developments or differences on Somalia.

Eritrea's position on the crisis in Somalia, both on the diagnosis and solution of the problem, is too well-known to merit lengthy repetition here. For the purposes of emphasis, however, the main pillars of the policy can be summarized as follows: (i) full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia; (ii) full support to viable political processes that allow the full participation of the Somali people and that usher in a healthy environment; (iii) rejection of external military interventions that have complicated the situation and polarized the Somali people to incur huge loss of life; (iv) opposition to the fragmentation of the Somali State into mini-States unless this is the outcome of a lawful process reflecting the independent choice of the Somali people; and (v) differentiation between the presumed threat of terrorism and the Somali crisis, which is really rooted in complex developments including clan rivalries and a political vacuum that has lasted for almost 20 years now.

A resolution to the crisis in Somalia has proven elusive to date because these critical parameters have been ignored or glossed over in the past by the United States and its regional allies. Misguided policies of the United Sates in Somalia, and especially Ethiopia's invasion of Somalia in 2006 that took place with the support of the Bush Administration in blatant violation of international law, has aggravated the crisis beyond proportions. With close to 3.8 million people internally displaced or urgently in need of relief, Somalia has once again because the site of the world's worst humanitarian crisis.

Eritrea's stance on Somalia is furthermore shared by many countries in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and other parts of the world. There was a notable convergence of views on several aspects of this policy with the European Union mission on Somalia that visited Eritrea last month. Even in the United States, there is a growing chorus of opinion among knowledgeable people and policymakers who have begun to question the flawed policy to advocate an alternative strategy.[1] But even in the absence of this growing consensus on the pitfalls of past policies, it must be recognized that Eritrea has an inalienable right to hold differing views on a critical matter in its neighbourhood and that affects its national security. The Security Council cannot penalize Eritrea for its views simply because they do not follow or conform to Washington's policy choices and preferences.

The draft resolution tabled in the Security Council thus has no factual or legal justifications. As described earlier, United States policies of unprovoked hostility against Eritrea do not largely emanate from, or are not primarily triggered by, political differences on Somalia. The Bush Administration was pivotal in obstructing the administration of justice and international law and in paralysing the Security Council from taking effective measures to uphold the decisions of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. The draft resolution has also been wickedly packaged to include numerous measures in the hope that with some "inevitable horse trading", any diluted form will at the minimum impose some variant of these sanctions to ensnare Eritrea in a quagmire.

In this regard, Eritrea urges all members of the Security Council to use their influence to ensure the rejection of this draft resolution in its entirety. Arguments by some well-intentioned parties to annul the "targeted sanctions" and adopt, as a compromise, the arms embargo "as the least evil" measure cannot be justified by any standards. Furthermore, this measure risks engulfing the region in another cycle of conflict as it may encourage Ethiopia to contemplate reckless military adventures.

The people of Eritrea had suffered injustices in the past at the hands of the United Nations in order to cater for overriding United States global strategies. Sixty years later, similar injustices appear to be in the offing. Should this transpire, the consequences will not be light and responsibility will rest squarely on all those who are guilty of perpetrating injustices against Eritrea.

I would be most grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Araya **Desta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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[1] See Bronwyn Bruton, "In the Quicksands of Somalia", *Foreign Affairs*, November/December 2009, available at www.foreignaffairs.com/author/bronwyn-bruton.

United Nations S/2009/659

Security Council

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Letter dated 17 December 2009 from the Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, I have the honour to submit the report of the Working Group on the enhancement of cooperation with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders (see annex).

It would be appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yukio **Takasu**
Chairman of the Security Council Working Group
on Peacekeeping Operations

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations on the enhancement of cooperation with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations held four meetings in November and December 2009 to consider the issue of enhancement of cooperation with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders. At the second and third meetings, the Working Group invited, all together, 30 countries and organizations, including troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, members of the Bureau of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), representatives of regional organizations, and financial contributors, as well as host countries.

2. The Working Group discussed the following three issues: (a) improvement of the cooperation mechanism, (b) improvement in the implementation of mandates with cooperation of troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders and (c) support to troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries for participation in peacekeeping operations.

II. Summary of the discussions held in the meetings

3. The major points made by participants are summarized below:

1. Improvement of the cooperation mechanism (see attachment I)

(1) Meaningful consultations with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders

(a) The participants agreed on the need for substantial and well-prepared consultations during the entire cycle of peacekeeping operations, including the creation of new missions, mission planning, renewal of mandates and changes in the concept of operations and in the rules of engagement.

(b) Making full use of existing consultation mechanisms is the most effective means of achieving meaningful consultations. Measures set out in Security Council resolution 1353 (2001) should be fully implemented. Those include scheduling meetings with troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries with sufficient lead time prior to Council meetings, and improving communications through, inter alia, providing agendas for meetings in advance or summaries of discussions after consultations, which should be reflected in Council meetings. Troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries were invited to take full advantage of their meetings with the Council, including by presenting their positions on the recommendations contained in reports of the Secretary-General and requesting timely inputs from their troops on the ground.

(c) The efforts of the Secretariat were appreciated and further improvements were encouraged, in particular the timely issuance of more

analytical reports of the Secretary-General, which should include the observations of troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries arising from meetings with the Secretariat, prior to and after technical assessment missions.

(d) The Working Group reviewed the recently introduced new practices with respect to the renewal of the mandates of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Participants welcomed these practices but encouraged their further improvement.

(e) Informal mechanisms such as the Core Group for Timor-Leste and the Group of Friends of Haiti could be useful for incorporating the views of the country concerned and non-members of the Security Council with strong stakes in the progress of specific missions and the country concerned. General support was expressed for the exploration of the further use of such mechanisms. At the same time, the importance was stressed of making the work of such groups transparent to non-members, on a case-by-case basis.

(f) The benefit was underlined of holding open debates of the Security Council more frequently, both on mission-specific issues and on cross-cutting peacekeeping issues, so as to enable troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders to express their opinions.

(2) Consultations of the Working Group with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders

The need for the Working Group to coordinate with C-34 was stressed. The request to have regular consultations of the Working Group with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders was reiterated. In this context, the need to address not only generic issues but also technical aspects of individual peacekeeping operations was underscored. There was also a general consensus regarding both the usefulness of the meetings of the Working Group with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders and the continuation of this practice.

2. Improvement in implementation of mandates with the cooperation of troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders

(1) Mandates and their implementation

The need for clear and achievable mandates was reiterated. The heavy burden imposed on peacekeeping operations, due to the existence of tasks with multiple mandates and the fact that some mandates were overly ambitious, was underlined. In this regard, the need to prioritize mandated tasks was emphasized. Better partnership and coordination both at the Headquarters level and in the field would improve the implementation of mandates, including discussions on benchmarks.

(2) Resources and training

The need to match mandates with sufficient resources and capacity was stressed. Many participants affirmed the need to reinforce intelligence and communications capacities of peacekeeping operations, as well as enhance the ground and air mobility of forces, particularly in order to implement mandates related to protection of civilians successfully.

(3) Ownership of host countries

The importance of host country ownership was raised, in particular for implementation of security sector reform and protection of civilians.

(4) Overall review of peacekeeping operations

The Working Group expressed its support for the ongoing review efforts undertaken by the Secretariat and the Security Council. At the same time, the need to explore ways of conducting regular overall review of peacekeeping operations was underlined, given the absence of such a practice to date, except for the consideration of specific peacekeeping missions by the Council. The role of the General Assembly, including the C-34 and the Fifth Committee, in reviewing peacekeeping activities was also recognized.

3. Support to troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries for participation in peacekeeping operations

(1) While all categories of countries, including current, new and former troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, should be encouraged to strengthen contributions, consultations involving potential troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries are considered most important.

(2) In order to broaden the base of contributors, forces and staff should be strengthened, in terms of quality and capability, through provision of adequate resources and training. In this regard, the need for enhanced partnership and coordination was stressed.

(3) In filling the gaps in resources, including equipment, a coordination mechanism should be considered for matching the demand side with the supply side. In particular, the lack of utility helicopters and intelligence and communications equipment should be addressed.

(4) Given the complex nature of mandates, raising the level of training, in particular predeployment training and training of staff officers, is required, in order to implement a "capability-driven approach". Several participants stressed the protection of civilians in this regard. Broader partnerships should be pursued, including those between developed and developing countries, and regional and South-South cooperation.

(5) The issue of the need to take into account the financial aspects of peacekeeping operations was raised. In this regard, the importance was stressed of the timely reimbursement of both troop and contingent-owned equipment costs, in order to encourage new contributions and ensure continuous engagement.

III. Ways forward

1. Improvement of the cooperation mechanism

(1) The diagram contained in attachment II will be submitted with this report to the Security Council as a guideline for scheduling a monthly programme of work, in particular for setting dates for meetings and consultations with troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, as well as determining the due date for reports of the Secretary-General. Concrete schedules will be established in accordance with the circumstances of independent peacekeeping operations and the programme of work for each month.

(2) The Working Group will enhance coordination with the Bureau (C-34) and continue to hold meetings where invited troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders can discuss issues of common concern related to peacekeeping operations.

2. Programme of work

(1) In the wrap-up meeting, two issues to serve as the basis of the programme of work for next year were discussed:

(a) Key gaps in capabilities, resources and training which need to be closed in order to effectively implement Security Council mandates.

(b) Key lessons learned from past and current missions about the successful implementation of transitional strategies.

(2) The Working Group will start by considering the first issue and will later discuss the second.

Attachment I

Mechanism for cooperation with troop-contributing countries, police-contributing countries and other stakeholders

(1) Security Council resolution 1353 (2001)

- Resolution 1353 (2001) specifies three categories:

  1. Public and private Security Council meetings

  2. Consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries chaired by the President of the Security Council

  3. Meetings between the Secretariat and interested delegations, especially troop-contributing countries

- To be utilized on occasions of mission planning and creation, change in, or renewal or completion of a peacekeeping operation mandate, rapid deterioration in the situation on the ground, significant developments, and before or after Security Council missions

- Resolution 1353 (2001) acknowledges the useful role of Groups of Friends, as well as other informal groupings in close cooperation with the Security Council

(2) Actions of the Secretariat

- New Horizon non-paper, issued in July 2009, includes a series of recommendations

- Directive from the Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, issued in October 2009, on immediate changes in practices for Headquarters and mission staff

(3) Implementation of resolution 1353 (2001) and the directive of the Secretariat

- See attached diagram to be used as a guideline for scheduling a monthly programme of work

Attachment II

Guideline for scheduling a monthly programme of work, especially for setting the dates of meetings with troop-contributing countries and due dates for reports of the Secretary-General

	Secretariat (Secretary-General)	Troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries	Security Council	Basis and desirable timeline of the meetings
Mission planning phase	Meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries		Secretariat should brief members of the Security Council	Meetings with troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries to make use of their inputs for technical assistance missions (directives by Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support)
	⇩ Technical assessment mission			
	⇩ Meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries		Secretariat should brief members of the Security Council	
	The Secretariat is requested to include *inputs by troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries in reports of the Secretary-General* (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001))			
	⇩ Secretary-General's report			Secretary-General's reports, pursuant to the request of the Security Council should be issued *preferably more than one week before the consultation meeting* of the Council and the troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries
	The Secretary-General should ensure that *reports are issued in good time* to allow for the timely holding of meetings with troop-contributing countries before discussion in the Council (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 5 (b))			

	Secretariat (Secretary-General)	Troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries	Security Council	Basis and desirable timeline of the meetings
Mandate discussion phase (renewal/ change/ withdrawal/ termination)	The Secretariat is expected to *make fact sheets available* to all participants at the beginning of meetings (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 5 (c))		In the case of mandate renewals, the President of the Security Council may convene a politico-military briefing with Council members and the Secretariat in advance of mandate renewal discussions	
	The Secretary-General should ensure, where possible, that *briefings are given* by senior personnel working with the mission in the field (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 5 (d))		The President of the Security Council is expected to *circulate an informal paper setting out the agenda*, including issues to be covered and background information (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 5 (a))	
	Participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and using video presentation/conference may be considered to facilitate meetings	Consultation meetings of the Security Council with troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries	The President of the Security Council, with the assistance of the Secretariat, is expected to make a summary of the content of meetings (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 6, bullet 1)	Private meetings should be held *preferably more than one week before Security Council consultations* so that inputs from troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries can be used by the Council for consultations
			Security Council consultation	
			Adoption of Security Council resolutions	

	Secretariat (Secretary-General)	Troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries	Security Council	Basis and desirable timeline of the meetings
Other bases for meetings with troop-contributing countries	• Creation of mandate • A rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground • Significant developments (political, military, humanitarian) • Before/after Security Council missions to peacekeeping operations • Scaling down of peacekeeping operations (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 2) • If necessary, when concept of operations/rules of engagement are changed (for example, meeting held in May 2009 pursuant to Security Council resolution 1867 (2009), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council and the troop-contributing and police-contributing countries within 90 days on updating the concept of operations/rules of engagement) (Security Council resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sect. B, para. 2)			

Note: Concrete schedules will be set in accordance with the circumstances of independent peacekeeping operations and the programme of work for each month.